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EDMONTON BULLETIN, JULY 27, 1889.

#### THE DIFFERENCE.

There is very little doubt that the majority of eastern people whose attention is attracted to the Northwest think of it as a treeless waste, alkalid and blizzard swept, except in the particular locality to which their attention is drawn, and which by some unaccountable magic is blessed with a fertility of soil a mildness of climate, an abundance of water that is not enjoyed elsewhere, and that more than make up for its disadvantages whatever they may be. Unfortunately this impression as to the treeless nature of the country is confirmed by a trip over the C. P. R. The traveller passes over hundreds of miles of country apparently without timber growth and the impression is unavoidably created in his mind that the country thus seen is a fair sample, if not the best sample, of the region available for settlement in the Northwest. He cannot rid himself of the idea that the C. P. R. having the whole country to choose from and depending so much upon the enormous land grant for funds must have selected the best part of the country through which to run the road. This is further confirmed by what he is told by the residents of every village along the line with whom he happens to converse, who are at all pains to impress upon him either that the country along the Saskatchewan is incomparably inferior to what he sees or that what he sees is a fair sample of the whole and that he would see no difference no matter how far he might travel from the line of railway. When he thinks of the thermometer 40 or 50 degrees below zero in the winter time and the blizzards howling across the bare plains he naturally shrinks from the idea of going a mile, to say nothing of one or two hundred miles nearer the pole away from the railway in search of improved conditions, and in too many cases gives up the idea of settling in the Northwest at all. And yet it was on the agricultural and stock raising capabilities of the Saskatchewan country, which were well known while the country along the present line of the C. P. R. was yet unexplored, that the reputation of the Northwest as a region for settlement was first built. If proof were wanting that the C. P. R. does not run through the best part of the Northwest it is supplied by the fact that the company was glad to part with many million acres of its land grant to the government for \$1.50 an acre and has refused to take a great part of the remainder of its land grant along the main line on the plea that it is unfit for settlement, and desires to take land along the Saskatchewan from Prince Albert to Edmonton instead. And yet people are asked to believe that this land which the C. P. R. itself rejects as unfit for settlement is a fair sample or the best sample of the Northwest. It is natural to ask why is it, and in what way, is the country along the Saskatchewan superior as a field for settlement to that along the C. P. R. The answer is that its much lower elevation makes up for its distance north of the C. P. R.—the difference between the elevation of Calgary and Edmonton being over a thousand feet in the case of the latter—and that for reasons which perhaps cannot be explained it has a growth of timber covering a large portion of the surface. The result of the existence of this timber is that there is a more even rain fall, a more moist summer climate, a better growth of wild vegetation, a richer soil, a greater freedom from high winds in both winter and summer and abundance of good water on or near the surface. The way in which these conditions affect the settler is that while he can get abundance of land as ready for the plow as on the plains, he has timber for building, rails for fencing and fuel for firing hard and abundant, and at no cost but his own labor; his cattle are sheltered from the heat of summer and from the storms of spring and fall, and are never short of water. He is assured of

moisture sufficient to cause his crops to grow and to furnish luxuriant pasture for his cattle during seven or eight months of the year at least and abundance of hay on which to feed them during the remaining months. The soil is more easy to work than on the plains and while raising heavier crops will not become exhausted so soon. He can pass the winter in comfort and transact all his business without danger to his life from blizzards, and in summer his crop is in the least possible danger from hot winds, and is not so liable to destruction by either gophers or grasshoppers as crops raised on the plains where these pests breed. As to the danger of summer frosts to which all new countries in the temperate zone are liable and from which the Northwest has not secured exemption, it may be worth while to mention that the great test as to whether a district is frosty or not is its capability of raising wheat, and the great test of its capability of raising wheat is the establishment of mills. Oats, which take long to ripen, will stand severe frost, barley requires such a short season that it may escape it, but wheat, which requires as long a season as oats and is as easily injured as barley, can only be raised successfully in seasons and in places almost altogether free from frost. Oats and barley are utilized as food for stock, but it only pays to raise wheat as human food. It can only be converted into human food by means of a mill, which requires the investment of a large amount of capital, which is not justified unless the assurance of a profitable return through its employment. Wherever there is a considerable population and wheat is raised successfully it pays to build a mill. Wherever there is a considerable farming population and no mill exists it is fair evidence that wheat is not an assured success in that region. The expense and difficulty of building a mill at points distant from railway communication is very much greater than at building along a railway line, yet steam grist mills were erected in Edmonton and Prince Albert in the 70's, before the railway had even reached Winnipeg, and a steam mill is now in existence at Battleford, while at Medicine Hat, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod and Calgary, all on or near the railway line, all claiming to carry on farming extensively for the past five or six years and all claiming to be more free from frost than the Saskatchewan country, the first mill has yet to be erected. As to the sections of Manitoba and the Northwest where mills exist, and their freedom from frost as compared with this district or other parts of the Saskatchewan, the official meteorological record of this the furthest Northwest settlement, for the past seven years, is available and will bear comparison with the most adverse localities to the south and east. At the present time the Saskatchewan country has the one disadvantage of being without railway communication, and if it were likely or possible that that state of affairs would continue for any great length of time, it would be something for intending settlers to consider seriously. But it cannot be supposed that such a vast and fertile region so close to the present railway system will remain very much longer without the benefits of that system being extended to it. Given a large, fertile and easily accessible region, and railway extension to it is as much surety in this age of the world as that water will run down hill.

Winnipeg Sun, July 16: "Hon. Joseph Royal, lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Territories, is in the city. He has just completed an extensive tour throughout the Northwest Territories. He says the drought prevails all over the Northwest, and has greatly damaged the crops. His Honor visited the scene of the rebellion and found instances of protracted suffering, especially among widows of men who were killed in the fights. His Honor wired the department of the interior and saw that all immediate pressing waste were relieved. Mr. Royal held levees all over the country, and in this way became thoroughly acquainted with the people. He is enthusiastic about the wealth and resources of the great Saskatchewan country, and expressed the opinion that the finest land north of the boundary line exists in that vast district. He thinks it a pity the C. P. R. was not built further north, taking in Battleford, Edmonton and Prince Albert. He is certain that had the road run to Battleford that place would to day have had a population of fifty thousand."

#### BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!

#### MONEY SAVED AND MONEY MADE

—By Purchasing your goods at—

JOHN A. McDougall, '63

A very large and select stock of

TWEEDS, FLANNELS,

AND GENERAL DRY GOODS,

MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS' CLOTHING.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FANCY GOODS,

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Drugs, Patent Medicines,

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Tar Paper,

Wall Paper,

Groceries,

— of all kinds. —

BLUE STONE,

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Graham Flour,

Bran

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DRY GOODS,

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GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

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PRICES BOTH AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

WILL BE FOUND TO BE RIGHT.

My goods are new and fresh and bought for cash, and my customers will get the benefit.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING CONSTANTLY

H. W. McKENNY.

St. Albert, May 25th, 1889.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, N. W. T.

F. FRASER TIMS,

Wholesale and retail dealer in general supplies.

GROCERIES,

FLOUR,

BACON,

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HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HARDWARE AND TINWARE,

LUMBER.

WAGONS,

CARTS AND

HARNESS.

WANTED.—Furs of all kinds; for which I will pay the current market price.

The residents of all points, north, east and south of Fort Saskatchewan, will find it a good point to trade at.

#### HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

EDMONTON.

Begin to announce that they are now making their show of new goods and special purchases in all departments.

In view of the anticipated increased demand for staple and fancy dry goods in the ensuing season the purchases for this department have been more important than on any previous occasion.

THE NEW DRESS MATERIALS for spring and summer wear comprise many new and pretty fabrics and colorings. Plain Dress Cloths in all the newest shades, Prints, Zephyrs, Gingham, Seersucker, Muscades, Prints, Satens, etc. All over Embroidery, White Flouncings, White Stripe Dress Materials for summer wear, Trimmings, etc. Household Linens, Flannels, Carpets, Cretones, Curtains, Poles, Hooks and Rings, Opague Blinds, Spring Rollers, Mats, Rugs, Carpet Sweepers, etc.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING. Novelties in Ladies' Short Jackets and Jerseys in all the new shapes and colors, Corsets, Underwear, Gloves in Cashmere, Silk, Tulle, Kid, Mousseline de Soie, Ladies' White and Colored Collars and Cuffs, Ribbons, Hosiery, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Boots and Shoes for Summer wear, consisting of all the leading styles. The H. B. Co. having made arrangements with the best houses in the trade, all can rely on having a really good article at the very lowest remunerating profit. A specialty in Gent's Walking Boots, Ladies' Button Boots and Oxford Shoes. Children's and Ladies' Slippers.

Special orders taken for any goods not in stock.

Measurements taken for Gent's Suits, Ladies' Costumes and Jackets.

The Store will be kept open until 10 o'clock p.m. every Wednesday to suit the convenience of our numerous customers who find it inconvenient to do their shopping during the day.

The trade supplied at wholesale prices.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

EDMONTON.

#### RAILROAD.

To prepare for same our

ENTIRE — STOCK

to be cleared out at prices never before

reached in Edmonton.

STRICTLY — CASH.

We mean slaughtering, come and judge for

yourself.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

N. E.—Just opened, Dry Goods, Staple and

Fancy Groceries, Large Lot Crockery

Boots and Shoes, Ready Made

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Etc.





# LOCAL.

THE wheat crop in this district is in good condition and well advanced. The straw will be short, but it will be long enough for the mill binder to cut and the grain will yield well. The acreage is a good deal greater than last year, or for several years previous. Oats are very short and backward. There is a very great difference in the crops on different farms. On all the straw is short and the prospects run from average to very poor. Barley is doing better than oats, especially that sown in June. Early sown barley is very uneven. Potatoes are a partial failure owing to much of the seed that was planted early rotting. For what was planted a second time the prospect is good. There has been no damage by frost, hail, gophers or any cause except the extremely dry weather. The harvest will not begin to be very early, and the sample of grain will be good. Hay is abundant, so that cattle will be safe next winter. Pasture is still good and will remain so until the fall frosts. Water is very much scarcer than usual but still cattle find no difficulty in getting plenty.

SEVERAL inquiries have been made recently regarding the establishment of pound districts in various parts of this settlement and the regulations governing the impounding of animals. A pound district is constituted by proclamation of the lieutenant-governor. It is understood of course, in response to petition of the residents, and must not be less than 144 square miles, or four townships. There may be one, mile, jack, sheep, goat, neat cattle, swine or geese trespassing on any land within the pound district surrounded by a lawful fence, may be impounded by the occupier of the land or his agent. The owner of such trespassing animal must pay the damages to the owner of the land and expenses to the pound keeper before the latter delivers the animal to him. Stations and bulls over one year and all swine and geese may be impounded on any land found at large within a pound district. Except in the case of bulls, unless a special order is issued by the lieutenant-governor in response to a petition, they may run at large from the 1st of June till the 1st of February. Impounded animals if remaining unclaimed within the time are sold to pay expenses and damages, the remainder going to the revenue fund of the Territories. A person impounding an animal may be required by the poundkeeper to give security for damages in case their impounding is illegal.

The general meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company was held in London, England on July 11th when the annual report was presented. For sales this spring showed a rise in price, including marten and musk. The profits of the trading outfit of 1887 amounted to \$25,924 as compared with \$30,303 for 1886. The net profits for the year ending March 31st, 1889 amounted to \$25,924, to which was added \$43,822, carried forward from last year, making a total of \$111,846, out of which a dividend of 14 cents per share was declared. \$100 was recommended, leaving to be carried forward \$41,846. Eden Colville having resigned the governorship owing to failing health, Sir Donald Smith had been elected governor of the company by the board of directors and Viscount Asson deputy governor. The land account for the year ending 31st of March last shows a credit balance of \$24,608. Since the death of land commissioner Brydges the lands department has been under the management of J. H. Law. During the past year 26,189 acres of furta lands were sold for \$144,030 and 143 town lots for \$4,024. A total of \$148,054, as compared with \$60,000 for the year ending 30th March 1888 and \$54,565 in the previous year. The total sales made exclusive of cancelled sales, up to the end of March last were: farm lands 195,105 acres for \$1,159,850, and town lots in various towns to the value of \$994,140 for \$2,150,000. In Edmonton 494 lots were sold for \$23,372. In April and May of this year 14,314 acres of farm lands were sold for \$111,818. The proposal of a dividend of 14 shillings a share was adopted after a proposal that the dividend should be 20 shillings. A motion that the land and trading accounts should be entirely separated was defeated. Mr. Maclean leads the opposition to the board of which Sir Donald Smith is the head.

The Commercial of Ellendale, North Dakota, says on July 11th: "There is little use of trying to disguise the fact that the wheat crop of North Dakota is more than a partial failure this year. There are in all localities some fair pieces of grain that will yield an average crop, but a large percentage of small grain will not pay for harvesting. It was hoped that the late rains would revive the plant, and farmers were somewhat cheered with the prospect of even half a crop, but there being no moisture in the subsoil the grain is dried out and the crops consequently suffering from the continued hot weather."

Richard Temple, an English lad of seventeen, recently rode a horse after cattle into the Regina reservoir and was drowned.

# GENERAL.

Mrs. Langtry is said to have become a physical wreck.

The Regina Journal threatens to sue the Leader or Libel.

Miss Monahan public school district No. 162 has been closed.

Fifty people were killed by a tornado in Princeton, Ohio, on July 14.

The Quebec provincial elections are expected to come off early in January.

The Portage plains, Manitoba, have a splendid crop of wheat this season.

The Winnipeg and south-eastern railway is to be opened for traffic during 1890.

A top garden of 15 acres is to be started at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, shortly.

A man named Cameron was waylaid and almost clubbed to death near Regina recently.

Four hundred and twenty Icelanders landed for Winnipeg landed at Quebec on July 12th.

The English company which has purchased the Anthracite mine at Banff will have five million dollars stock.

Public buildings are to be erected shortly at Monmouth and Whitewood, Assiniboia, by the federal government.

The Winnipeg Transfer railway company has been organized to build a line connecting the C. P. R. and N. P. & M. tracks in Winnipeg.

The gold mines of Queensland, Australia, yielded 290,000 ounces during the past half year, an increase of 100,000 over the preceding half year.

A return to the address of the senate on the subject shows that 104 pensioners of the war of 1812 were alive in Canada in 1888.

Of these 32 resided in Quebec, 42 in Ontario, 4 in New Brunswick, 1 in Nova Scotia, 1 in Manitoba and 4 in the United States. The pension received was \$20 each.

Illustrating the extent to which town lot speculation has been carried in Toronto the World publishes a story of a purchaser of a lot on Guelph avenue beyond the Don going out to see his property. He found Guelph avenue in a field of oats but was prevented from finding his lot by a bear whose approach caused him to take to a tree.

Having recently annexed several suburbs Chicago now has a population of 1,100,000 and an area of 314 square miles. It now ranks next to New York in population among the cities of the United States.

London has a population of 5,900,000, Paris 2,600,000, New York 1,500,000, Berlin 1,200,000, Chicago 1,100,000. Within its original limits London's population is only 100,000.

The Macked Gazette commenced its 8th volume on July 4th. It has been changed from an eight page 40 column paper to a four page 24 column paper. In mentioning the change the Gazette says: "In the eight page paper there has always been a quantity of reading matter chiefly made up of stereotype plates, which we have reason to believe was not a very small amount of the paper and which we feel quite sure will not be very badly missed. The difference in size will be more than made up by the greater care which will be exercised in selecting matter and we feel sure that our readers will be satisfied with the change. We feel convinced that our readers will sympathize with our reasons for making the change. The chief reason is that we find it absolutely necessary to reduce expenses."

The fact is the Gazette was too large for its constituency and consequently the expense in connection with it was too great. Our friends will agree with us that it was much better in the interests of the country to take the step we have than to play a losing game, with a fair opportunity of coming to a successful issue. We shall continue the policy of speaking plainly in the interests of this country, irrespective of political or personal feeling. This is the kind of a newspaper the people of the country want. The better they support us, and the more prompt they are in the payment of the very small amount many of them say is the better able shall we be to maintain that stand."

WHITLEY—At Belmont, on Saturday, July 20th, the wife of Wm. E. Whitley of a son.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Saturday morning, July 27th, 1889. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

Max. Min.

Saturday, 71 48

Sunday, 81 37

Monday, 84 40

Tuesday, 84 40

Wednesday, 78 49

Thursday, 78 49

Friday, 76 40

Saturday, 76 40

Barometer rising, 27.500.

# SELLING AT COST.

Now is the time to buy your New Hats and Bannets, uniform or trimmed in the Latest style. Goods marked down to the Lowest Figure at

MRS. KENOHAN'S, Jasper Avenue.

ROBERT MACHRAY & CO., Bankers, Brokers and Northwest Agents, Ottawa, Ontario. Give special attention to Northern business with the Government. Among other matters, Rebellion claims collected; if not collected, no charge. Correspondence solicited. Scrip bought.

E. RAYMER & CO., JEWELLERS AND STATIONERS.

They always have a good stock of watches, clocks, jewellery, silverware, school books, stationery, bibles, prayer and hymn books. If you want a good book to read we have them.

E. RAYMER & CO., N. B.—Watches, clocks and jewellery repaired and warranted.

FOUND.

10 Reward. A bright bay mare, about 15 hands high. Marks, thick black tail and mane; white hind feet, brand (B) on shoulder, point of right ear, white star on forehead, black stripe down back. The above reward will be paid for its recovery.

JOHNSTONE & PETERIE.

NORRIS & CAREY, JOBBERS

AND—WHOLESALE GROCERS

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

C. F. STRANG, ACCOUNTANT, FIRE INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT.

Representing the Citizens Insurance Co., of Montreal. Royal Canadian Insurance Co., Commercial Union Insurance Co.

OFFICE—LaFerry & Moore's Bank, Main Street, Edmonton.

NUMBER.

MOORE & MACDOWALL, (Limited), will sell lumber at Edmonton at the following rates:

Rough lumber per M \$20. Stock boards M \$25

Dressed lumber: Up to 16 feet \$20; for each additional ft. \$1.00

Plank, rough, \$20; dressed on 1 side \$30.00

Dressed on both sides 35.00

Flooring per M \$40. Siding per M \$40

Rough battens per M \$25.

Fence Pickets, rough, per pile, 3.00

Dressed and pointed 4.00

Shingles, per M \$4.00. Laths per 100 7.00

Base " " \$40.00. Panel per M \$55.00

Shelving 1x10 per M dressed 2 sides 32.50

1x12 lumber dressed 1 side per M 30.00

Wainscoting 1x12, beaded, per M 40.00

Beading per lineal ft. 1c. Band moulding 2c

5 casing per lineal foot 0c 6c 7c 8c 9c 10c 11c 12c 13c 14c 15c 16c 17c 18c 19c 20c 21c 22c 23c 24c 25c 26c 27c 28c 29c 30c 31c 32c 33c 34c 35c 36c 37c 38c 39c 40c 41c 42c 43c 44c 45c 46c 47c 48c 49c 50c 51c 52c 53c 54c 55c 56c 57c 58c 59c 60c 61c 62c 63c 64c 65c 66c 67c 68c 69c 70c 71c 72c 73c 74c 75c 76c 77c 78c 79c 80c 81c 82c 83c 84c 85c 86c 87c 88c 89c 90c 91c 92c 93c 94c 95c 96c 97c 98c 99c 100c

On bills of \$500 and upwards 10 per cent. off for cash within thirty days.

Special rates for points down the river.

C. F. STRANG, Agent.

BANKING.

P. DALY, BANKER.

Drafts issued and collections made.

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C. H. CONNOR, Advocate, Notary Public, etc. Office, Main street, first building west of the post office, Edmonton, Alta.

H. C. WILSON, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office next Daily's Drug Store. Consultation hours: 3 to 5 p. m.

J. U. PIERCE, BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, ETC., ST. ALBERT.

DR. H. L. MCINNIS, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHER.

Temporary Office, Dr. Wilson's office.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Edmonton, Alberta; Office, Main Street, Edmonton, between Stewart & Barramans' and Ross Bros. Store.

D. R. H. TOWFIELD, St. George's Hospital, London.

Temporary residence and consulting room, second floor, house east of Mr. Cameron's.

J. OSOBY, ETC. Graduate of the University of Victoria College, Cobourg, Ont. Office: John Thurstons' building, east of Jasper House (Crick's dock), Edmonton.

S. S. TAYLOR, (Formerly of the New Brunswick Bar.) BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, NOTARY, ETC. EDMONTON, ALBERTA, N. W. T. Office: 3rd building east of Goodridge's Hotel.

SHAW & PRINCE, BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, ETC., Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.

CHARLES L. SHAW. ANTONIO PRINCE.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, North side of Main street. The only brick hotel in Edmonton.

First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stable in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

HOTEL DU CANADA, Edmonton, south side of Main street. First class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Meals at all hours. Good food stable in connection. A. ST. JEAN, Proprietor.

WINDSOR HOTEL, REGINA. The leading hotel in the Territories.

MRS. DOUG, Proprietress.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Fortage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room and good stable attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

ALBERTA HOTEL—North side Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.

This well known establishment continues to furnish first-class accommodation to travellers and the public generally. The cuisine is under the management of Mr. F. Pagerie, whose skill in the department is well known in Manitoba and the North-West. Good stable and livery attached. Every attention paid to the requirements of guests.

L. KELLY, Proprietor.

BUSINESS.

P. BYRNES—Boots and Shoes made to order. Main Street Edmonton. Opposite BULLETIN office.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLES.

L. Potatoes, Oats, and all kinds of Feed and corn raised on land for sale. McCauley, Main Street, Edmonton.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP—Near Norris & Clark's store, Edmonton. Horse-shoeing and General Jobbing. Terms cash. EDWARD LYONS.

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JAS. McDONALD.